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(54) Title: HAIR CARE COMPOSITIONS AND METHOD FOR DEPOSITING SWOLLEN POLYMER PARTICLES ONTO HAIR (57) Abstract A hair care composition which comprises (a) one or more polymer systems in the form of discrete particles, wherein said particles are swollen with a non-aqueous solvent; and (b) water or a hydroalcoholic solution carrier, are described. A method for treating hair which comprises contacting said hair with compositions of the invention is also described.		

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HAIR CARE COMPOSITIONS AND METHOD FOR DEPOSITING SWOLLEN
POLYMER PARTICLES ONTO HAIR

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to hair care compositions and a method for conditioning and bodifying the hair. The hair care compositions which impart body to the treated hair
10 without giving up conditioning attributes. In particular, the present invention relates to hair care compositions comprising one or more solvent-swollen polymer systems in a water or hydroalcoholic carrier, and a method for conditioning and bodifying human hair.

15

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In the past, it has been difficult to deliver good hair body from a hair treatment composition without giving up
20 conditioning attributes. There is a consumer need for a conditioner to provide more than the typical conditioning attributes which include improved wet and dry combing properties; freedom from static charge buildup; enhanced feel and softness. The current conditioner technology has
25 not successfully addressed the need for incorporating enhanced body (improved resiliency and bounce) and style creation without sacrificing the conditioning attributes.

EP 295 903 A discloses a hair preparation having high sebum
30 absorptivity comprising a carrier and a fine particulate oil

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absorptive compound such as porous polyvinyl polymer.
Enhanced body of hair is not discussed.

It is an object of this invention to provide hair care
5 compositions utilizing polymer systems which can provide
improved body, resiliency and bounce while maintaining the
wet and dry properties expected from a conditioner.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10

The present invention relates to a hair conditioning
composition and a method of treating hair, and more
particularly to aqueous hair conditioners which contain one
or more polymer systems. The hair conditioner compositions
15 deposit swollen particles onto the hair surface rather than
continuous films. The particle systems are incorporated into
hair conditioning compositions in the range of 0.1 to 20%.
The formulations deposit discrete swollen particles onto
hair with total surface coverage ranging from 0.001 to 50%.
20 These formulations have been demonstrated to deliver a
consumer perceptible increase in hair body and style
enhancement without sacrificing conditioning attributes.

More specifically, the invention relates to hair care
25 compositions which comprise (a) one or more polymer systems
in the form of discrete particles, wherein said particles
are swollen with a non-aqueous solvent; and (b) water or a
hydroalcoholic solution carrier.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As used herein % means weight % of the total composition unless otherwise indicated. Compositions of the invention can be made
5 by methods that are analogous to methods that are known in the art.

As used herein discrete particles means material that exists as independent, irregular or spherical masses. When referring to
10 material deposited on a surface, discrete particles means deposited materials that are not in the form of continuous films, and have a variable thickness on the substrate surface.

As used herein swollen polymer systems means polymers that
15 increase their volumes by absorbing compatible solvents into their structures.

As used herein total surface coverage means the percentage of total surface area of the substrate surface that is occupied by
20 the deposited material.

Scanning electron microscopy of hair treated with compositions of the invention at 3,000 X magnification showed a discrete, air dried, DC 2-9040 particle on the surface of the hair fiber
25 cuticle. "DC 2-9040" is a cross-linked polydimethyl siloxane suitable for use in compositions of the invention, as will be described more fully hereinafter. The hair fibers were prepared for scanning electron microscopy as follows:

30 The hair fibers were treated with a composition of the present invention and the composition was rinsed from the hair. The

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hair fiber(s) were air dried, mounted onto an aluminum specimen holder and examined under the microscope at 10 kV. The composition of the invention that was used, was a Finesse Extra Body Conditioning base to which was added 4.7% of a mixture of
5 10% DC 2-9040 in cyclomethicone.

The present invention relates to aqueous hair care compositions including for example, conditioners, shampoos, hair sprays and mousses. Conditioners include rinse-off and
10 leave-in conditioners. The invention also relates to methods of treating hair, and more particularly to treating hair with aqueous hair care compositions which contain one or more materials which deposit swollen, polymer particles on the hair. These materials can be crosslinked polymers
15 that swell in compatible solvents, but do not dissolve in the solvent.

One aspect of this invention relates to a hair conditioning composition and a method of treating hair, and more
20 particularly to compositions that contain one or more swollen polymer systems. These polymers are swollen with a solvent that may also be present in excess in the hair care composition of the invention. The swollen polymer systems are incorporated into hair conditioning compositions in the
25 range of 0.1 to 20%. When the swollen polymers are dispersed within the conditioner, the swollen polymers exist as discrete swollen polymer particles in the conditioner. These hair conditioner compositions deposit swollen polymer particles onto the hair surface rather than continuous
30 films. The formulations deposit discrete, swollen polymer particles onto hair with total surface coverage ranging from

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0.001 to 50%. These formulations have been demonstrated to deliver a consumer perceptible increase in hair body and style enhancement without sacrificing conditioning attributes.

5

Traditional conditioners deposit their conditioning and bodifying agents as continuous films. Continuous films negatively impact body and style enhancement. The present invention, by contrast, deposits discrete particles onto the hair surface that enhance hair body, and they aid in the creation of a hairstyle.

Common wisdom held by those skilled in the art would suggest that deposition of discrete particles would lead to unacceptable sensory attributes such as excessive roughness. Surprisingly, we have found that deposition of discrete, swollen particles leads to body and style enhancement without unacceptable sensory attributes.

The one or more polymeric materials that can be included in our compositions are any polymers that deposit as discrete particles on the hair, and wherein said particles have been swollen by the uptake of solvent are also in the compositions of the present invention.

25

Examples of materials capable of producing swollen polymer particles include silicone polymers and surface-alkylated spherical silicon particles.

A discussion of the use of silicone polymers as the materials that deposit swollen particles when dispersed in

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the compositions of the invention now follows. Preferred silicone polymers for use in the invention are polydiorganosiloxanes and polymonoorganosiloxanes. The polydiorganosiloxanes are preferably derived from suitable combinations of $R_3SiO_{0.5}$ units and R_2SiO units. The
5 polymonoorganosiloxanes are preferably derived from $R_1SiO_{1.5}$. Each R independently represents an alkyl, alkenyl (e.g. vinyl), alkaryl, aralkyl, or aryl (e.g. phenyl) group. R is most preferably methyl.

10

The degree of crosslinking of silicone polymers affects their performance in the compositions of the invention. The preferred silicone polymers of the invention are cross-linked polydimethyl siloxanes and polymonomethyl siloxanes
15 optionally having end groups such as hydroxyl or methyl.

One preferred polymer of the invention is DC 2-9040, a crosslinked polydimethyl siloxane.

20 DC 2-9040 Cross-linking Chemistry is as follows.

The cross linker used in the DC 2-9040 is an alpha, omega aliphatic diene of the following structure:

$CH_2=CH(CH_2)_XCH=CH_2$, where X ranges from 1-20. A crosslinked
25 polymer network is formed by addition of Si-H across double bonds in the alpha, omega -diene. The following Dow Corning patent describes the DC 2-9040: US 5,654,362. This just mentioned US patent is hereby incorporated by reference.

30 The degree of crosslinking of the silicone polymers is suitably from about 0.05% to about 35%, preferably being in

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the range of about 0.15% to about 7%, e.g. from about 0.2 to about 2%.

5 Suitable emulsion polymerized cross-linked silicone polymers are commercially available or can be readily made using conventional techniques well known to those skilled in the art.

10 The silicone polymer is swollen by mixing the polymer with a thermodynamically compatible solvent. The preferred solvents are those derived from linear low molecular weight polydimethyl siloxanes and cyclic low molecular weight polydimethyl siloxanes. The most preferred solvent is the cyclic pentamer polydimethyl siloxane.

15 The swollen polymer may be made into an aqueous emulsion or dispersion wherein the resulting polymer concentration is in a weight percent range of about 0.1 to about 10 %.

20 In making our compositions, conventional means known to those skilled in the art are employed.

Another example of a swollen polymer system which can deposit as discrete swollen particles on the hair surface
25 are the polymonomethyl siloxanes. The polymonomethyl siloxanes are marketed under the trade name Tospearl, obtainable from Toshiba Silicones, Tokyo, Japan. The preferred solvents are the linear low molecular weight polydimethylsiloxanes and the cyclic low molecular weight
30 polydimethyl siloxanes. The most preferred solvent is the cyclic pentamer polydimethyl siloxane.

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Non-aqueous solvents include amine functionalized polydimethylsiloxanes such as Dow Corning Q2-7224, Dow Corning Q2-8220; alkyl substituted polydimethylsiloxanes such as General Electric SF 1632; phenyltrimethyl polysiloxanes such as DC 566 Fluid; polydimethylsiloxanes having polypropylene side chains and/or polyethylene sidechains; and propoxylated and ethoxylated polydimethylsiloxanes such as DC 3225C; DC 5225C; DC 190; DC 193; cationic polydimethylsiloxanes such as anionic polydimethylsiloxanes; hydroxy substituted polydimethylsiloxanes such as GE SM 2725; and mixtures thereof. Also included are mixtures of the above polydimethyl or phenyltrimethyl polysiloxanes with aliphatic or aromatic solvent systems.

15

Hair care compositions include rinse-off conditioners, leave-on conditioners, shampoos and mousses, sprays, or lotions. Particularly preferred forms are conditioners having both conditioning and bodifying properties.

20

As set forth herein, the compositions of the invention can comprise one or more polymer systems in the form of discrete particles wherein said polymer systems are not silicone polymers or surface alkylated spherical silicone polymers.

25 Such polymers are similarly swollen by mixing with appropriate non-aqueous solvents.

Hair conditioner compositions of the invention may comprise one or more cationic surfactants.

30

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Examples of cationic surfactants include mono or di alkyl quaternary ammonium compounds or tri alkyl quaternary ammonium compounds. Additional surfactants include quaternary ammonium hydroxides or cetyl pyridinium hydroxides or salts thereof. Specific cationic surfactants include quaternary ammonium hydroxides, such as tetramethylammonium hydroxide, alkyltrimethylammonium hydroxides wherein the alkyl group has from about 8 to 22 carbon atoms, for example octyltrimethylammonium hydroxide, dodecyltrimethylammonium hydroxide, hexadecyl trimethylammonium hydroxide, cetyltrimethylammonium hydroxide, octyldimethylbenzylammonium hydroxide, decyldimethylbenzylammonium hydroxide, stearyldimethylbenzylammonium hydroxide, didodecyldimethylammonium hydroxide, dioctadecyldimethylammonium hydroxide, tallow trimethylammonium hydroxide, cocotrimethylammonium hydroxide, cetyltrimethylammonium chloride, dicetyldimethylammonium chloride, tricetylmethylammonium chloride and the corresponding salts thereof, for example, chlorides, and mixtures thereof.

Other cationic surfactants include amidoamines, cetylpyridinium hydroxide or salts thereof, for example chlorides; or compounds selected from the group consisting of Quaternium-5, Quaternium-31, Quaternium-18, and mixtures thereof.

In hair conditioning compositions of the invention, the level of cationic surfactant is preferably 0.01 to 10%, or 0.05 to 5%, or 0.1 to 2% by weight of the composition.

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Another ingredient that may be advantageously incorporated into hair treatment compositions of the invention which are conditioners is a fatty alcohol, particularly in conditioning compositions of the invention which comprise one or more cationic surfactant materials. Preferred fatty alcohols comprise from 8 to 22 carbon atoms, more particularly from 16 to 20. Examples of fatty alcohols include cetyl alcohol and stearyl alcohol. Compositions of the invention which are conditioners can include a conditioning agent such as a fatty amine, for example, stearamidopropyl dimethylamine.

Hair treatment compositions of the invention may also contain one or more conditioning agents selected from the group consisting of cationic polymers, protein hydrolyzates and quaternized protein hydrolyzates, and mixtures thereof.

Another preferred hair treatment composition in accordance with the invention is a shampoo composition which, in addition to the silicone polymer further comprises a surfactant to provide a deterging benefit. The deterging surfactant is selected from anionic, nonionic, amphoteric and zwitterionic surfactants, and mixtures thereof.

Suitable anionic surfactants include the alkyl sulphates, alkyl ether sulfates, alkyl aryl sulfonates, alkyl isethionates, alkyl succinates, alkyl sulphosuccinates, n-alkyl sarcosinates, alkyl phosphates, alkyl ether sulphonates, alkyl ether carboxylates and alpha-olefin sulphonates, especially their sodium, magnesium, ammonium, and mono-, di-, and tri-ethanolamine salts. The alkyl and

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acyl groups generally contain from 8 to 18 carbon atoms and may be unsaturated. The alkyl ether sulphates, alkyl ether phosphates and alkyl ether carboxylates may contain from one to ten ethylene oxide or propylene oxide units per molecule, and preferably contain 2 to 3 ethylene oxide units per molecule. The above anionic surfactants may be used alone or in combination with each other.

Examples of suitable anionic surfactants include sodium oleyl succinate, ammonium lauryl sulphosuccinate, ammonium lauryl sulphate, sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate, triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulphonate, sodium cocoyl isothionate, sodium lauryl sulphate, sodium lauryl isothionate and sodium lauryl sarcosinate. The most preferred anionic surfactants are sodium lauryl sulphate, triethanolamine lauryl sulphate, triethanolamine monolauryl phosphate, sodium lauryl ether sulphate 1EO, 2EO, and 3EO, ammonium lauryl sulphate and ammonium lauryl ether sulphate 1 EO, 2EO, 3EO, and mixtures thereof.

Nonionic surfactants suitable for use in compositions of the invention may include condensation products of aliphatic (8 to 18 carbons) primary, secondary linear or branched chain alcohols or phenols with alkylene oxides, usually ethylene oxide and generally having from 6 to 30 ethylene oxide groups. Other suitable nonionics include alkanolamides. Examples include coco mono- diethanolamide and coco mono-isopropanolamide, and mixtures thereof.

Amphoteric and zwitterionic surfactants suitable for use in compositions of the invention may include alkyl amine

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oxides, alkyl betaines, alkyl amidopropyl betaines, alkylsulphobetaines, alkyl glycinate, alkyl carboxyglycinates, alkyl amphopropionates, alkylamphoglycinates, alkyl amidopropyl hydroxysultaines, acyl taurates and acyl glutamates, wherein the alkyl and acyl groups have from 8 to 19 carbon atoms. Examples include lauryl amine oxide, cocodimethyl sulphopropyl betaine, lauryl betaine, cocamidopropyl betaine and sodium cocamphopropionate, and mixtures thereof.

10

The surfactants are present in shampoo compositions of the invention in an amount from 0.1% to 50% by weight, preferably 0.5% to 30% by weight.

15 A further optional component of compositions of the invention which are shampoos, is a deposition aid, generally present at 0.001% to 5%. Examples of such deposition aids include polyquaternium-16; cationic guar, and polymer JR resins.

20

Compositions of the invention which are shampoos may further comprise from 0.1 to 5% of a suspending agent such as Carbopol 910, Carbopol 940, Carbopol 941, acrylate copolymers, or saccharides.

25

Small quantities of surfactant ranging anywhere from 0.1 to about 10%, preferably from 0.1 to about 1%, may be present in the hair mousse compositions of the invention. The surfactant may be anionic, nonionic or cationic emulsifier.

30 Surfactants which are suitable for mousses include, for example, sodium cocoyl isethionate and Laureth-20.

10 natural ingredients.

Compositions of the invention can include a pH buffer like citric acid.

15 Compositions of the invention can include a dispersing agent such as water-insoluble alkyl esters and derivatives such as PPG2 Myristyl ether propionate, or cyclomethicone, dimethicone or polyhydric compounds such as glycerin.

20 Compositions of the invention can optionally include an opacifier.

30 10%.

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Our invention includes a method for giving hair unexpected body as well as conditioning which comprises treating said hair with compositions of the invention.

- 5 The following examples serve to illustrate and not to limit the scope of the present invention.

Example Formulations

All the examples were prepared using softened or deionized water. As used herein, benchmark means control.

5

Swollen particles can be utilized alone or in combination as the below examples show.

Compositions	Benchmark % Actives	Ex. K %Active	Ex. L % Active	Ex M % Active
Stearamidopropyl Dimethylamine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Liquid Citric Acid	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092
Propylene Glycol	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Dicetyldimonium Chloride	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Stearyl Alcohol and Ceteareth-20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cetyl Alcohol	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Silicone Fluid 245	1.80	7.88	1.80	1.80
Dimethicone	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
DC 2-9040 (16% actives)		4.7		4.7
Polymonomethyl siloxane (4.5um)			0.75	0.75
Water	qs to 100	qs to 100	qs to 100	qs to 100

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Test 1 Preparation and Sensory Evaluation of Samples on
Tresses for Rinse off Products

1. Wash 2g tresses with 1ml Suave® Strawberry Shampoo for
5 thirty seconds, rinse with 45°C water at constant flow for
thirty seconds.
2. Apply 0.5ml conditioner to the tress and massage into the
hair.
3. After one minute, rinse the tress for thirty seconds as in
10 step 1.
4. Evaluate wet combing with a small toothcomb versus
control.
5. Dry tresses with a blow dryer.
6. Dry combing is evaluated with a small toothcomb and ranked
15 from easiest combing to more difficult.
7. The overall dry character of the tress is evaluated by
using the fingers.
8. Tresses were next curled with a hot curling iron for 20
seconds. The bounce or curl memory was then ranked.
- 20 9. Attributes are force ranked from 1=best to 5=worst.

Table 1. Sensory properties of swollen particle
conditioners versus a control conditioner and bleached
25 untreated hair.

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Example	Wet Combing	Dry Combing	Dry Feel	Curl Memory
Untreated	5	5	5	5
Control	2	3	4	4
K	1	1	1	3
L	4	4	3	2
M	3	2	2	1

From Table 1, the curl memory is enhanced through the addition of swollen particles on the hair without affecting conditioning attributes.

5

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Examples of Leave-in Conditioners

Compositions	Ex. N % Active	Ex O % Active	Ex P % Active
Stearamidopropyl Dimethylamine	0.50	0.50	0.50
Liquid Citric Acid	0.092	0.092	0.092
Propylene Glycol	0.50	0.50	0.50
Dicetyldimonium Chloride	1.43	1.43	1.43
Stearyl Alcohol and Ceteareth-20	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cetyl Alcohol	3.25	3.25	3.25
Dimethicone	0.10	0.10	0.10
DC 2-9040 (16% actives)			4.7
Polymonomethyl siloxane (2.0um) /Cyclomethicone blend (15%)	3.34	3.34	3.34
Water	qs to 100	qs to 100	qs to 100

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Test 2 was the same method as described in Test 1 with conditioner allowed to remain on the hair.

Table 2. Sensory properties of swollen particle conditioners on hair versus a control conditioner and bleached untreated hair.

Example	Wet Combing	Dry Combing	Dry Feel	Curl Memory
Untreated	5	5	5	5
Control	2	3	4	4
N	1	1	1	2
O	4	4	3	1
P	3	2	2	3

Table 2 shows that the addition of swollen particles can enhance the wet and dry properties and enhance curl memory as a leave-in conditioner as well.

Salon and Consumer Testing of Conditioning and Body Attributes

The following examples were prepared for consumer studies.

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Examples Q and R

Compositions	Benchmark % Active	Ex. Q % Active	Ex. R %Active
Stearamidopropyl Dimethylamine	0.50	0.50	0.50
Liquid Citric Acid	0.092	0.092	0.092
Propylene Glycol	0.50	0.50	0.50
Dicetyldimonium Chloride	1.43	1.43	1.43
Stearyl Alcohol and Ceteareth-20	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cetyl Alcohol	3.25	3.25	3.25
Silicone Fluid 245	1.80	7.88	1.80
Dimethicone	0.10	0.10	0.10
DC 2-9040 (16% actives)		1.50	
Silicone Gum Blend 33/67			1.5
Water	qs to 100	qs to 100	qs to 100

5 Salon Blitz Testing

The following Salon Blitz Testing table is a summary of the results from a series of salon tests conducted over a period of approximately 12 weeks. The benchmark for these studies is the best selling commercial extra body conditioner in the

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North American market. These data indicated that the formulations containing DC 2-9040 (Ex Q.) outperformed the Benchmark formulation in both overall conditioning and in its ability to deliver hair body as reported by the models.

5 The Silicone Gum Blend 33/67 (Ex. R) did not show any body attribute benefit over the benchmark.

Test 3 - Salon Blitz

10 Salon Blitz utilized female conditioner users as the panelists. A professional hair stylist applied the test product to half of the head and the benchmark product to the other side of the panelist's head. Once product has been applied, the stylist distributed the product evenly and

15 rinsed it out taking care to keeping both sides separated. The panelists then dry and style their own hair. A questionnaire was provided to each panelist asking them to rate (on a 9 point scale) hair characteristics (e.g. conditioning and body) for both the left and right side of

20 the head. Higher values for key characteristics such as conditioning or body indicates a higher intensity for these attributes and therefore better performance on the hair. At least 17 panelists (n=17 to 92) were recruited for each test product evaluation. Results for this test are shown in

25 Table 3.

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Table 3. Salon testing of examples Q and R versus benchmark conditioner.

Attribute	Benchmark (n=92)	Ex. Q (n=45)	Ex. R (n=17)
Conditioning Attribute	6.6	6.7	6.3
Body Attribute	5.9	6.2	6.0

- 5 The above table shows that Example Q delivered body without affecting conditioning performance.

Consumer Sensory Testing

- 10 The data presented in table 4 below summarizes the conditioning and body attribute results from a larger scale take home study. Again the formulation containing DC-9040 was demonstrated to provide superior conditioning and body benefit versus the commercial body conditioner. These data
- 15 confirm the results from the smaller salon test described above.

The below test results were obtained by using the following method:

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Test 4 Consumer Sensory Test (CST)

The CST format utilized female conditioner users in a home use study. The benchmark or prototype samples were randomly distributed to the panelists. The samples were blinded to avoid any branding bias. Each participant took the sample home and used it for a one-week period. After the one-week usage period, the panelist filled out a questionnaire regarding performance characteristics. This questionnaire was based upon a nine point rating scale (1=low to 9= high). A second sample was then provided to the participant and used for one week. At the completion of the second week, the panelist filled out an identical questionnaire asking them to rate (same scale) the characteristics of the second sample. At least 50 panelists (n ranged from 52-57) were recruited for each test product evaluation. Higher values for key characteristics such as conditioning or body indicated a higher intensity for these attributes.

20 Table 4. Consumer Sensory Test

	Benchmark (n=57)	Example Q (n=52)
Conditioning Attribute	5.3	6.0
Body Attributes	5.1	5.5

From table 4, it was shown that body attributes were enhanced with Example Q without sacrificing conditioning benefits.

Rinse Off Compositions

Compositions	Benchmark % Active	Ex. A % Active	Ex. B % Active	Ex. C % Active
Stearamidopropyl Dimethylamine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Liquid Citric Acid	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092
Propylene Glycol	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Dicetyldimonium Chloride	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Stearyl Alcohol and Ceteareth-20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cetyl Alcohol	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Cyclomethicone 245	1.80	7.88		1.80
Dimethicone	0.10	0.10	1.80	0.10
DC 2-9040 (16% actives)		9.38		
Poly mono methyl siloxane (2.0um)			0.75	
Poly mono methyl siloxane (4.5um)				0.75
Water	Qs to 100	qs to 100	qs to 100	qs to 100

* Tospearl is a polymonomethyl siloxane supplied by Toshiba
5 Silicone Co., Tokyo, Japan.

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Manufacturing Instructions

1. Add water and heat to 70-75°C.
2. Add Stearyl Alcohol and Ceteareth-20, Cetyl Alcohol,
5 Stearamidopropyl Dimethylamine, and Citric Acid and mix
until homogeneous and free of particles.
3. Cool batch to 25 °C.
4. Add swollen premix of silicone fluid and either DC 2-9040
or polymonomethyl siloxane, or mixtures thereof.

10

The following examples are leave-in conditioners. These samples were made similarly to the examples above.

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Leave-in Conditioners

Compositions	Ex. D %Active	Ex. E % Active	Ex. F % Active
Stearamidopropyl Dimethylamine	0.50	0.50	0.50
Liquid Citric Acid	0.092	0.092	0.092
Stearyl Alcohol and Ceteareth-20	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cetyl Alcohol	1.50	1.50	1.50
Cyclomethicone 245	1.80	1.00	1.00
DC 2-9040 (16% actives)	1.50		1.50
Poly mono methyl siloxane (2.0um)		0.38	
Poly mono methyl siloxane (4.5um)			0.38
Water	qs to 100	qs to 100	Qs to 100

Example formulations of Shampoo/2-in-1

Compositions	Ex. G % Active	Ex. H % Active	Ex. I % Active
Sodium Laureth Sulfate (2mol EO)	12.5		
Cocamide DEA	4.00		
Carbopol 980*		0.40	0.40
Citric Acid, 50%	0.15		
Sodium Hydroxide, 50%		0.25	0.25
Blend of SLES and Cocamidopropyl betaine, 60%		28.00	28.00
Sodium Chloride		0.10	0.10
Propylene Glycol		0.50	0.50
Guar and hydroxypropyl trimonium chloride		0.10	0.10
Mica and titanium dioxide		0.15	0.15
Dimethiconol and TEA-dodecylbenzenesulfonate		0.50	0.50
DC 2-9040 (16% actives)	1.50	3.00	
Polymonomethyl siloxane (4.5um)			0.38
Water	qs to 100	qs to 100	qs to 100

*Carbopol is an acrylic thickener available from B.F.

5 Goodrich, Cleveland Ohio.

Manufacturing Instructions for Example G:

1. Into a separate vessel add water.

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2. With moderate mixing add Sodium Laureth Sulfate (2 mole E.O.), Cocamide DEA, and Citric acid.
3. Add sheared DC 2-9040 or add polymonomethyl siloxane.
4. Continue to cool batch.

5

Manufacturing Instructions for Example H and I:

1. Into a separate vessel, add water.
2. Disperse Carbopol and neutralize with sodium hydroxide.
3. Add blend of SLES and Cocamidopropyl betaine.
- 10 4. Add sodium chloride.
5. Add premix of guar hydroxypropyl trimonium chloride and propylene glycol.
6. Add remaining ingredients.

15

Example J Mousse	
Composition	Concentration, % Active
Stearamidopropyl Dimethylamine	0.50
Stearyl Alcohol and Ceteareth-20	1.00
DC 2-9040	1.50
PPG-2 Myristyl Ether Propionate	1.00
Cetyl Alcohol	3.25
Silicone Fluid 245	1.80
Propellant HC 50	10.0
Citric Acid	0.092
Water	qs to 100%

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Manufacturing Instructions

1. Add water and heat to 70-75°C.
- 5 2. Add Stearyl Alcohol and Ceteareth-20, Cetyl Alcohol, Stearamidopropyl Dimethylamine, and Citric Acid and mix until homogeneous and free of particles.
3. Cool batch to Cool to 50°C and add sheared D 2-9040, Silicone Fluid 245. and Citric Acid 25 °C.
- 10 4. Add swollen premix of silicone fluid and either DC 2-9040 or poly mono methyl siloxane or mixtures thereof.
5. Charge propellant.

CLAIMS

1. A hair care composition which comprises a) one or more polymer systems in the form of discrete particles,
5 wherein said particles are swollen with a non-aqueous solvent, and b) water or a hydroalcoholic solution carrier.
2. A hair care composition according to claim 1 which
10 comprises one or more of polymer systems wherein said system or systems is selected from the group consisting of a crosslinked polydiorgano siloxane, a polymonoorgano siloxane, and mixtures thereof.
- 15 3. A hair care composition according to claim 1 wherein said polymer system or systems are present in said composition at a range from about 0.1 to about 20%.
4. A hair care composition according to claim 1, wherein
20 said polymer system or systems are crosslinked polydimethylsiloxanes having as a crosslinker an alpha, omega aliphatic diene of the following structure:
$$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_x\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$$
, where X ranges from 1-20.
- 25 5. A hair care composition according to claim 1, wherein said polymer system is a polymonomethyl siloxane.
6. A hair care composition according to claim 1,
30 comprising two or more polymer systems wherein said polymer systems are a mixture of polydimethyl siloxanes and polymonomethyl siloxanes.

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7. A hair care composition according to claim 1, wherein said non-aqueous solvent is a linear or cyclic polydimethyl siloxane having a viscosity of about 0.5 to about 50 centistokes, and mixtures thereof.
- 5 8. A hair care composition according to claim 1, in the form of a rinse-off conditioner, leave-on conditioner, a shampoo, a mousse, a spray, or a lotion.
- 10 9. A hair care composition according to claim 1, which deposits discrete swollen polymer particles onto the hair with total surface coverage ranging from about 0.001 to about 50%.
- 15 10. A hair care composition according to claim 1, further comprising a surfactant selected from the group consisting of cationic, anionic, nonionic, and amphoteric surfactants, and mixtures thereof.
- 20 11. A hair care composition according to claim 10, wherein the anionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of alkyl sulphates, alkyl aryl sulphonates, alkyl ether sulphonates, alkyl ether sulfates, alkyl sulfonates, alkyl isothionates, alkyl succinates, alkyl sulphosuccinates, alkyl sarcosinates, 25 alkyl phosphates, alkyl carboxylates, alkyl ether carboxylates and alpha-olefin sulphonates; and their sodium, magnesium, ammonium, and mono-, di-, and tri-ethanolamine salts; and mixtures thereof.

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12. A hair care composition according to claim 10,
wherein the cationic surfactant is a primary, secondary
or tertiary alkyl amine, alkyl pyridinium salt, or alkyl
quaternary compound, and mixtures thereof.
- 5
13. A hair care composition according to claim 1, further
comprising a fatty alcohol which is a C₈-C₂₂ straight
chain, saturated, fatty alcohol; or a C₈-C₂₂ branched
chain, saturated, fatty alcohol; or a C₈-C₂₂ straight
10 chain, unsaturated, fatty alcohol; or a C₈-C₂₂ branched,
unsaturated, fatty alcohol; ethoxylated fatty alcohols,
propoxylated fatty alcohols, and mixtures thereof.
14. A method of conditioning and imparting body to the
15 hair which comprises contacting said hair with a
composition according to claim 1.
15. A method according to claim 14, in which the
composition is in the form of a rinse-off conditioner,
20 leave-on conditioner, a shampoo, a mousse, a spray, or a
lotion.
16. A method according to claim 14, wherein the hair care
composition further comprises a surfactant selected from
25 the group consisting of cationic, anionic, nonionic,
amphoteric and surfactants, and mixtures thereof.
17. A method according to claim 14, wherein the hair care
composition further comprises an anionic surfactant
30 selected from the group consisting of alkyl sulphates,
alkyl aryl sulphonates, alkyl ether sulphonates, alkyl

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ether sulfates, alkyl sulfonates, alkyl isothionates,
alkyl succinates, alkyl sulphosuccinates, alkyl
sarcosinates, alkyl phosphates, alkyl carboxylates,
alkyl ether carboxylates and alpha-olefin sulphonates;
5 and their sodium, magnesium, ammonium, and mono-, di-,
and tri-ethanolamine salts; and mixtures thereof.

18. A method according to claim 14, wherein the hair care
composition further comprises a cationic surfactant
10 selected from the group consisting of primary, secondary
or tertiary alkyl amine, alkyl pyridinium salt, or alkyl
quaternary compounds, and mixtures thereof.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 99/03589

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K7/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	EP 0 295 903 A (KAO CORP) 21 December 1988 (1988-12-21) cited in the application	

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

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